

SHAPIRO, D.A.

Some theoretical aspects of diffusion and adsorption (membrane)
potentials in wells. Prikl. geofiz. no. 19:129-169 '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Geochemical prospecting) (Logging (Prospecting))

S/169/61/000/012/038/089
D228/D305

AUTHOR: Shapiro, D. A.

TITLE: Applying radioactive methods of well investigation in the Tatar ASSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961,
43-44 abstract 12A414 (V sb. Yadern. geofiz.
pri poiskakh polezn. iskopayemykh. M., Gostop-
tekhizdat, 1960, 45-56)

TEXT: Radioactive methods of investigating wells drilled into petroleum are used to make the geologic well section more precise, to determine the oil-water contact in wells under exploitation, and to solve different problems concerning the technical state of wells. The distinguishing of traps in carbonate sections is made by neutron gamma-logging (NGL). As is the case with traps, the data of micrologging are used to eliminate gypseous and bituminous rocks which are noted in NGL

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Applying radioactive...

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diagrams. Water neutron logging in driven wells is determined from the data of NGL and activation analysis, the latter giving the most accurate results. Zones of water absorption in a well, casing damage, stratal hydrofractures, and the quality of a well's cementing are determined with the help of radioactive isotopes. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]



Card 2/2

SHAPIRO, D.A.; NEYMAN, V.S.

Estimating the porosity of strata by self-potential diagrams. Trudy
VNII no.29:156-165 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Al'met'yevskaya geofizicheskaya kontora.
(Oil well logging, Electric)

SHAPIRO, D.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5592

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i
yadernykh izlucheniy v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR. Riga, 1960.

Radioaktivnyye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom
khozyaystve SSSR; trudy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya 12 - 16
aprelya 1960 g. S. Riga, v 4 tomakh. t. 4: Poiski, razvedka
i razrabotka poleznykh iskopayemykh (Radioactive Isotopes and
Nuclear Radiation in the National Economy of the USSR; Tran-
sactions on the Symposium Held in Riga, April 12 - 16, 1960, in
4 volumes. v. 4: Prospecting, Surveying, and Mining of Min-
eral Deposits) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 284 p. 3,640
copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tehnicheskiy komitet
Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov
SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii

Eds. (Title page): N. A. Petrov, L. I. Petrenko, and P. S. Savitskiy;
ed. of this volume: M. A. Speranskiy; Scientific ed.: M. A.
Speranskiy; Executive Eds.: N. N. Kuz'mina and A. G. Ionel';

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Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

SOV/5592

development of radioactive methods used in prospecting, surveying, and mining of ores. Individual reports present the results of the latest scientific research on the development and improvement of the theory, methodology, and technology of radiometric investigations. Application of radioactive methods in the field of engineering geology, hydrology, and the control of ore enrichment processes is analyzed. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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S/169/61/000/012/039/039
D228/D305

AUTHOR:

Slapiro, D. A.

TITLE:

Control of the technical state of wells by the method of neutron gamma-logging

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961,
44, abstract 12A415 (V sb. Razved. i promysl.
geofiz. no. 40. M., 1961, 68-71)

TEXT: The depth of a water-yielding bed and the circulation interval of mineralized waters beyond the pipes are determined by means of neutron gamma-logging (NGL). For this, the well is washed with fresh water, and the NGL control-measuring is conducted. Then the inflow of water and its circulation beyond the pipe is effected. The mineralized water separated from the aquifer causes high readings for this bed in the diagrams of the repeated NGL measurements. The increase in the NGL readings is

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D228/D305

AUTHOR: Shapiro, D. A.

TITLE: Applying radioactive emanations and isotopes
for the investigation of oil wells in Tatariya

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961,
44, abstract 12A416 (V sb. Radioakt. izotopy
i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kn-ve SSSR. v. 4.
M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 219-227)

TEXT: Radioactive methods of logging--gamma-logging and
neutron gamma-logging (NGL)--are being used in Tatariya to make
the lithologic characteristics of well sections more precise and
to distinguish porous strata. Due to the application of radio-
active logging, beds that are promising in a petroliferous re-
spect have been distinguished in deposits of the Devonian and
Carboniferous Systems. NGL and neutron logging by thermal ✓

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Applying radioactive...

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neutrons (TNNL) with the help of a small-clearance device of the RKM (RKM) type, which permits investigations to be conducted within the compressor-tube pipes, are being used to determine the position of water neutron-logging (WNL) in wells under exploitation and to distinguish oil- and water-bearing strata. The results of the measurement are employed for determining the character of the flooding of a pool during its exploitation. A method of induced activity is applied in wells where the methods of NGL and TNNL do not give clear results for the WNL determination. Radioactive isotopes are used to determine the inundation sources of wells and to determine the stratal absorption in pressure wells, and also to control stratal hydrostructure. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

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SHAPIRO, D.A.

Checking the technical condition of wells by the neutron gamma-ray logging method. Razved. i prom. geofiz. no. 40:63-71 61.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Oil well logging, Radiation)

AUTHOR: Shapiro, D. A.

S169/63/000/002/121/127

D263/D307

TITLE: Determination of the initial WPC in terrigenous Devonian deposits of Tartary

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1963, 37, abstract 2D217 (Geol. nefti i gaza, 1962, no. 9, 50-55)

TEXT: In the first years of exploitation of Romashinskoye and Bavlinskoye deposits it was believed that sandstones or siltstones in the productive Devonian layer contain mostly water in the case of resistivity $\rho_p = 3 - 12 \text{ ohm.m}$. Rocks with $\rho_p = 3 - 12 \text{ ohm.m}$ were classified as a 'transition zone'. Afterwards it was established that such rocks contain mostly petroleum. The water-petroleum contact (WPC) was earlier considered as a lower boundary of the part of rock whose sampling yields water-free petroleum. Later the notion of WPC was revised and is now understood as the surface above which the layer, in the case of reliable isolation from water-con-

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Determination of the ...

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D263/D307

taining horizons, yields petroleum even with a considerable amount of water. The pattern of the distribution of petroleum saturation in a thick layer with underground water is described. At the top the saturation is maximal and amounts to 85 - 92%, sometimes 94% according to the data of industrial geophysics. Here there is only strongly bound water, which cannot be extracted from the layer. The layer below this has a lower saturation, reaching 70 - 55% at the bottom with ρ_p of up to 7 ohm.m, sometimes 3 - 4 ohm.m. Weakly bound water of this part can be extracted in small amounts together with petroleum. WPC corresponds to the bottom of this region which is sometimes called the 'transition zone'. Below WPC the layer contains water, but near to WPC it has a residual petroleum saturation up to 30 - 40% with ρ_p of up to 3 - 4 ohm.m, in a condensed rock up to 6 - 8 ohm.m. In determining the position of WPC from the data of industrial geophysics one should take into account the position of the borehole in the structure, and the microtectonic character of the regions of deposits around the hole. At present the following criteria have been taken as a basis in determining

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the WPC in boreholes of Romashinskoye deposit: 1. WPC is a fictitious surface, below which the layer yields water, and above which it yields petroleum with or without water. 2. Rocks with a porosity K_p exceeding 18% contain petroleum if ρ_p is 8 ohm.m, and water if ρ_p is less than 3 ohm.m. If it is between 3 and 8 ohm.m the rock may contain both water and petroleum. 3. On KS [Abstracter's note: Resistivity curves?] diagrams of large gradient-probes, the upper possible position of WPC in thick sandstone is determined by the beginning of the fall of the KS curve, and the lower position by the values of ρ_p between 3 and 8 ohm.m. The petroleum-containing part of the rock is often determined by higher values of KS also on diagrams of small probes. 4. If it is impossible to determine WPC from diagrams of large probes owing to screening, comparison with neighboring boreholes is made and data of small probes are used. 5. With more accurate determination of the position of WPC by tests, the extraction of petroleum from the deposits is a sufficient proof of petroleum saturation, while the extraction of water does not indicate that the layer is water-

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Determination of the ...

containing. In the latter case the test results must be checked by a special set of industrial and geophysical methods - the isotope method, neutron methods, thermometry, resistivimetry. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 4/4

DAKHNOV, V.N.; SHAPIRO, D.A.

Loads on the cable in inclined holes. Trudy MINKHIGP no.41:
(MIRA 16:10)
238-241 '63.

SHAPIRO. D.A.

Determining the liquid level in the casing space of beam wells.
Neft. khoz, 43 no. 9:59-62 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

ACC NR: AP7001913

SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/012/0071/0076

AUTHOR: Shapiro, D. A.

ORG: Tatar Petroleum and Geophysical Trust, Al'mot'evsk (Treat Tatnoggeofizika)

TITLE: The dependence of filtration potentials in fine-grained rocks on the pore size

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 12, 1966, 71-76

TOPIC TAGS: underground water, permeability measurement, filtration, electromotive force

ABSTRACT: Starting with the Helmholtz formula for filtration emf,

$$E_f = \frac{D\rho\zeta\Delta p}{4\pi\mu},$$

where Δp is the pressure drop under which filtration occurs, ρ is the specific resistance of the liquid, D is the dielectric constant, μ is the viscosity, and ζ is the electrokinetic or ζ potential, the author seeks to refine the definition of the potential as it depends on pore size. He considers flow through cylindrical capillaries of arbitrary diameter, and arrives at the expression

$$dE_f = \frac{D\rho\zeta Ldp}{4\pi\mu H}.$$

UDC: 550.837.2

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ACC NR: AP7001913

for the refined value of filtration emf, where Π is the coefficient of surface conductivity of the medium and is equal to $\frac{\rho_s}{\rho_0} : \frac{\rho_{so}}{\rho_0}$, where ρ_s is the specific resistance of the surface, ρ_{so} is the value of ρ_s at a specific resistance of the filtrate of ρ_0 . L is a complex value depending on the radius of the capillary. It approaches 1 when the radius is much greater than the thickness of the hydraulically immobile layer of water (wetting the surface) plus the distance between the boundary of this layer and the surface of a particle whose velocity is being considered. Capillaries differing from cylindrical shape do not materially affect this result. The results are given for laminar flow, however. It is known that the filtration emf declines with increase in porosity and permeability (tested for rocks with permeabilities greater than 100 darcys). Orig. art. has: 35 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/

SUBM DATE: 20Feb65/

ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

... . . .

42761 SHAFIRO, D. D., SKRIFNICHENKO, V. G. LYURKINA, L. S. Lecheniye infektsionnykh
ekzem otkhodej i karternogo nasla. Vracheb. Delo, 1948, No. 11, S. 1017-18.

SC: Letc. i s' Zheurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

SHAPIRO, D.D.

~~Hexenal anesthesia in otolaryngologic practice. Vest. otorinolar.~~
~~13 no.3:24-26 May-June 1951.~~
(CLML 20:11)

1. Of the Clinic for Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose (Head
Prof. A.M. Natanzon), Khar'kov Medical Institute (Director--Docent
I.F. Kononenko).

SHAPIRO, D.D., SKRIPNICHENKO, V.G., (Khar'kov)

Effect of sensitization and desensitization of the organism and of autonomic disorders on cutaneous carcinogenesis following the painting of a rabbit's ear with coal tar distillate [with summary in English]. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 2 no.3:18-21 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy
(direktor - dots. I.I. Semernin).

(ALLERGY, experimental
eff. of sensitization & desensitization coal tar

distillate carcinogenesis on rabbit ear (Rus))

(SYMPATECTOMY, Effects,
cervical, on coal tar distillate carcinogenesis on
rabbit ear (Rus))

(NEOPLASMS, experimental.

coal tar carcinogenesis on rabbit ear after sensitization
& desensitization & cervical sympathectomy (Rus))

(COAL TAR, effects.
carcinogenesis on rabbit ear after sensitization
& desensitization & cervical sympathectomy (Rus))

SHAPIRO, D.D., SKRYPNICHENKO, V.G.

Injuries to the skin caused by lubricants used in making glass
fibres. Gig. i san. 23 no.8:76-77 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh
zabolevaniy.
(SKIN--DISEASES)

SHAPIRO, D.D.; GETMANETS, I.Ya.

Changes in the immunological structure of the body following
the effect of cancerogenic chemical substances. Biul. eksp.
biol. i med. 57 no. 2:93-97 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny
truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний (dir. - dotsent G.I.
Yevtushenko), Khar'kov. Predstavlena deystviteľnym chlenom
AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

SHAFIRO, D.G.

30647

Isslyedovaniya v oblasti izgotovlyeniya stroytel'nogo kirkicha myetodam sukhogo pryessovaniya.
Trudy Obshchyescyuz. nauch. - isslyed. inyta stroit. kyeramiki, vyp. 1, 1949, s. 61-97. -
Biblicgr: 32. nazv.

SO: LETOPIS' No. 34

SOV/137-58-9-18667

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 73 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Babiy, A.S., Sapiro, D.I., Zhmak, S.I., Kravtsov, G.Ye.

TITLE: On the Causes for the Formation of Cracks in Tube Ingots (K voprosu o prichinakh obrazovaniya treshchin na trubnykh slitkakh)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Staleplavil'n. proiz-vo. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958, pp 115-126

ABSTRACT: A statistical analysis of data from melt data sheets is used to determine the influence of the major procedural factors upon rejection of tube ingots due to longitudinal cracks. The following factors contribute to crack formation: After-teeming of molten pig iron, which gives rise to an increase in the temperature of the metal upon tapping (rejects from such heats come to 10.1%, 6.2% being due to cracks); an increase in the duration of the pure boil period; and increase in metal temperature. 0.85-1.1 kg Al/t for steel deoxidation, [S] within the limits investigated (0.028-0.043%), and the Mn/S ratio do not affect the quantity of cracks in ingots. Cracks form primarily as the result of failure of the linear rate of filling of the molds with metal to

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SOV/137-58-9-18667

On the Causes for the Formation of Cracks in Tube Ingots

correspond to their temperature. It is found that the temperature of the metal on tapping should be 1510-1520°C in the runner (pyrometer reading), the pure boil should last <50 min, and pouring rate should be 0.15-0.20 m/min. Substitution of bunker oil for carbonaceous lacquer as the mold coating reduces ingot rejects almost 50%. Fe-Ti proved to be effective in the deoxidation of the metal. To prevent the formation of hot cracks in round ingots due to the erosion of globulite skin and the uneven distribution of metal temperature across the ingot cross section (due to a nonvertical direction of the stream on emerging from the buffer brick) it is recommended that a stream-equalizing nozzle be employed.

L.K.

1. Steel tubing--Fracture 2. Data--Statistical analysis

Card 2/2

Inst, Minsk Disinfection Sta, 3/4.p

II-D

CA

Effect of soil condition, storage, and climatic factors on the content of ascorbic acid in Belorussian potato. D. K. Shapiro. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Belorus.*, S.S.R. 1949, No. 6, 133-8. Peat-type soils reduce the vitamin C content of potatoes in comparison with loamy soils. Storage from October to March causes 18.68% loss of vitamin C content; this occurs in jumps, the 1st coming immediately after harvesting, the second occurring in February-March. The varieties that are poorly stable in storage also lose the most vitamin content. Ascorbinase activity in the tubers rises in March-February, i.e. at the time of the 2nd decline of the vitamin content. Dry, hot weather causes a higher degree of accumulation of the vitamin in the tubers than in wet, cool weather. Most important is the adequate supply of moisture during the greatest growth of the tubers, i.e. late July-August. G. M. Kosolapoff

LA

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Vitamin C in White Russian potato. D. K. Shapiro.
Gigiena i Sanit. 1950, No. 7, 29.—The specimens studied
show 48-68% storage losses from October to March, mostly
in the beginning and near the end of storage; the specimens
with highest content lose more on storage percentagewise.
The specimens grown on clay-type soil contain 3-5% more
vitamins than peat-grown specimens. The cold rainy sum-
mer of 1946 gave a vitamin content much lower than normal.
G. M. Kosolapoff

SHAPIRO, D. K.

SHAPIRO, D. K. -- "Dynamics of Vitamin C in Tubers of Canker-Resistant Varieties of Potatoes in Connection With Their Growth and Protection." Sub 16 Apr 52, Inst of Plant Physiology imeni K. A. Timiryazev, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

SHAPIRO, D. K.

Chemical Abstracts
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Rejected

Standard solution of potassium dichromate used in carotene determination. I. P. K. Shapiro and R. L. Patent (White Russian Sanit. Inst., Minsk). *Voprosy Pitaniya* 12, No. 5, 73-4(1953).—For carotene determinations by the colorimetric procedure, 0.0145% alc. soln. of azobenzene, whose color shade is closer to that of the carotene solns., is suggested instead of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ standard. G. M. Kosolapoff

chem

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SHAPIRO, D.K.; GOLOMSHTOK, M.M.

Useful book ("Picking and storing apples" by L.V. Metlitskii, V.M. TSekhomskiaia). Reviewed by D.K. Shapiro, M.M. Golomshtok. Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.1:39-40 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Metlitskii, L.V.) (Apple) (TSekhomskiaia, V.M.)

SHAPIRO, D.K., [Shapira, D.K.], kand.biolog.nauk; GALAMSHTOK, M.M. [Halamshtok, M.M.]; ORLOVSKAYA, K.I. [Arlouskria, K.I.]; SERZHANTOVA, P.A. [Serzhantava, P.A.]

Qualitative characteristics and technological value of new
White Russian cherry varieties. Vestsii AN BSSR.Ser.biial.nav.
no.2:25-29 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(WHITE RUSSIA--CHERRY--VARIETIES)

SHAPIRO, D.K.; GOLOMSHTOK, M.M.; ORLOVSKAYA, K.I.

Chemical and technological characteristics of plum varieties in White Russia. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.5:25-28 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)

l. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plodovodstva,
ovoshchvodstva i kartofelya.
(White Russia--Plums--Varieties)

SHAPIRO, D.K.; GOLOMSHTOK, M.M.; ORLOVSKAYA, K.I.

Chemical and technological evaluation of the new White Russian
strawberry varieties. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.7:28-30
J1 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plodovodstva,
ovoshchvodstva i kartofelya.
(White Russia—Strawberry—Varieties)

SHAPIRO, D.K.; GOLOMSHTOK, M.M.

I.Fraiman's booklet "Drying of fruits" reviewed by D.K.Shapiro,
M.M.Golomshtok. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.9:45 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Fruit--Drying)
(Fraiman, I.)

SHAPIRO, David Kepelevich; GOLOMSHTUK, Moisey Markovich; VOROB'EV,
F.S., red.; ZUYKOVA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Harvesting, storing, and simple methods for processing
fruit and berries] Uborka, khranenie i prosteishaiia pere-
ratka plodov i jagod. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. sel'khoz.
nauk BSSR, 1960. 55 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Fruit) (Berries) (Canning and preserving)

SHAPIRO, David Kopelevich; ZAKHARICH, Filipp Fedorovich; GOLOMSHTOK,
Moisey Markovich; CHERNYAK, I., red.; STEPANOVA, N., tekhn.
red.

[Vegetable and mushroom canning at home] Konservirovanie
ovoshchei i gribov v domashnikh usloviiakh. Izd.2., perer. i dop.
Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR. Red. nauchnotekhn. lit-ry, 1961. 105 p.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Vegetables, Canned) (Mushrooms, Edible--Preservation)

SHAPIRO, D.K.; GOLOMSHTOK, M.M.; ORLOVSKAYA, K.I.

Chemical and technological evaluation of the new varieties of
black currants and gooseberries. Kons. i ov. prom. 16 no.11:32-
35 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

J. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plodovodstva,
ovoshchvodstva i kartofelya.

(Currants--Varieties)
(Gooseberries--Varieties)

SHAPIRO, D. K., GOLOMSHOK, M. M., and ORLOVSKAYA, K. I. (USSR)

"The Biochemical and Technological Indices of New Kinds of Fruits
and Their Dependence on the Conditions of Cultivation(read by title)."'

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

SHAPIRO, D.K.; GOLOMSHTOK, M.M.

Chemical and technological evaluation of the fruits of small-fruited
apple trees grown in White Russia. Kons.i ov.prom. 17 no.7:29-31
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plodovodstva,
ovoshchvodstva i kartofelya.
(White Russia--Apple)

SHAPIRO, David Kopelevich; GOLOMSHTOK, Moisey Markovich;
ZAKHARICH, Filipp Fedorovich; BRUNEVSKAYA, M., red.

[Preservation of vegetables, fruit and mushrooms under
home conditions] Konservirovanie ovoshchey, fruktov i
gribov v domashnikh usloviiskh. Izd.4., perer., i dop.
Minsk, Belarus', 1964. 141 p. (MIRA 17:12)

SHAPIRO, D.K.; SHESTYUK, I.I.; GOLOMSHTOK, M.M.

Characteristics of the development of pears and carbohydrate metabolism during their ripening. Bot.; issl.Bel.otd.VBO no.7:158-167 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

BLAGODARNYY, Ya.A., kand.med.nauk; LEVIN, V.R.; AMAN'HOLOV, S.A., kand. vet. nauk; KERIMBEKOV, B.K.; KOROTEYEVA, L.V.; LISIKHIN, I.A.; MODELEVSKIY, B.Sh.; MUNAYTBASOVA, G.A.; SHAPIRO, D.M., kand.med.nauk; CHUMINA, L.N.

Materials of the expedition for the study of tuberculosis in Kzyl-Orda Province of the Kazakhs S.S.R. Probl. tub. 42 no.8:9-15 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Otdel epidemiologii tuberkuleza (zav. - kand.med.nauk Ye.A. Blagodarnyy) Kazakhskogo instituta krayevoy patologii (direktor - kand.med.nauk B.A. Atchabarov) AMN SSSR, Alma-Ata, i otdel epidemiologii i organizatsii bor'by s tuberkulezom (zav. - prof. S.V. Massino) TSentral'noj instituta tuberkuleza (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Shmelev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

SHAPIRO, D.M.

New natural reservoir of pathogenic Leptospira is the suslik
Citellus pygmaeus P. Vest. AN Kazakh.SSR 11 no.5:72-73 My '54.
(MIRA 7:?)
(Kazakhstan--Leptospirosis) (Leptospirosis--Kazakhstan)
(Suslik--Diseases)

KREPKOGORSKAYA, T.A.; SHAPIRO, D.M.

Susceptibility of camels to leptospirosis. Vest. AN Kazakh.SSR
11 no.5:74 My '54.
(MLRA 7:7)
(Kazakhstan--Leptospirosis) (Leptospirosis--Kazakhstan)
(Camels--Diseases)

SAYFUDINOV, D. M.

SAYFUDINOV, D. M.: "The rate of infection by pathogenic Leptospires among cattle herds in certain regions of Kazakhstan." Inst of Physiology, Inst of Cardiological Pathology, Inst of Clinical and Experimental Surgery, Inst of Veterinary Medicine, Alma-Ata, 1956
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

Doz: Kaitshmyr Leptozi, No 18, 1956

SHAPIRO, D.M.

Laptospirosis among domestic animals in Wdst Kazakhstan Province.
Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.fiziol. i med. no.7:82-84 '56.
(WEST KAZAKHSTAN PROVINCE—LAPTOSPIROSIS) (MLRA 9:10)
(VETERINARY MEDICINE)

SHAPIRO, David Moiseyevich; PRIKHOD'KO, Aleksandr Nikolayevich;
PODORVANOVA, Alevtina Ivanovna; MIRONOV, Aleksandr Nikitich;
SHELKOV, N.I., red.; GRIGORCHUK, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Collected problems on the strength of materials] Sbornik zadach po soprotivleniu materialov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
"Vysshiaia shkola," 1961. 299 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Strength of materials—Problems, exercises, etc.)

BLAGODARNYY, Ya.A.; SHAPIRO, D.M.

Etiology and epidemiology of leptospirosis in South Kazakhstan.
Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.8:62-67 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz Instituta krayevoy patologii AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN PROVINCE—LEPTOSPIROSIS)

KIEBANOVA, A.A.; SHAPIRO, D.M., BLAGODARNYY, Ye.I.

Characteristics of Mycobacterium tuberculosis isolated in a
remote district in Alma-Ata Province, Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR, Ser.
med. nauk 11 no. 2:85-89 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

SHAPIRO, David Moiseyevich; PODGORNOVA, Alevtina Ivanovna;
NIKONOV, Aleksander Nikitovich; SOKHAROVA, Yuliya Fedorovna; red.

[Collection of problems on the strength of materials]
Sbornik zadach po soprotivleniu materialov. Izd. 2.,
perer. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1965. 359 p.
(MIPA 18:5)

SHAPIRO, Dmitriy Nikolayevich; MARKOVICH, M.B., redaktor; KAPRALOVA, A.A.,
tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Problems of statistics in lumbering enterprises] Voprosy statistiki
lesozagotovitel'nogo predpriatiia. Moskva, Gos.statisticheskoe izd-
vo, 1955. 91 p.
(Lumbering--Statistics)

IL'GEKIT, F.E.; SHAPIRO, D.N.; FOMENKO, L.A.; KARPINSKIY, M.A.; YERSMAN, A.A.; PEVNITSKIY, V.P. [reviewers]; LYUTOV, S.A. [author].

"Industrial interference with radio reception and its control." S.A. Liutov.
Reviewed by F.E. Il'gekit, D.N. Shapiro, L.A. Fomenko, M.A. Karpinskii, A.A.
Fersman, V.P. Pevnitskii. Elektricheskoe no. 12:85-87 D '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya po ber'be s industrial'nymi radiopomekhami
MESEP SSSR (for Il'gekit, Shapiro and Fomenko). 2. Leningradskiy elektro-
tekhnicheskiy institut (for Karpinskii). 3. Leningradskoye vyssheye more-
khodnoye uchilishche (for Fersman and Pevnitskii).

(Radio--Interference) (Liutov, S.A.)

SHAPIRO, D. N.

621.396.828 : 621.372.54
4463. Selection of the parameters of filter elements
for the suppression of industrial radio interference.
D. N. SHAPIRO. Elektrichesvo, 1954, No. 3, 61-5.

Interference-suppressing filters are shown to have a different basis of design from those used for communication channels. Principles of design differ according to whether the filter is to be designed for a certain disturbing apparatus or machine, or to be used on a system to which interfering apparatus and machines are connected. In the first case, the permissible noise voltage (residual voltage) at the filter output side is given, and not the required attenuation, which may be found by measuring the disturbing voltage without filter. The impedance of the system propagating the disturbances is unknown, since the apparatus to be suppressed may be connected to

various systems. Thus a mean statistical impedance value must be chosen on which to base the filter design; for overhead supply systems of industrial buildings this is usually taken as 150 ohms. With this impedance as system equivalent, the noise voltages without filter are measured as an indication for filter design. The uncertainty about this impedance excludes the use of filters with an inductance on the output side. The internal impedance of the source of noise may, in principle, be measured, but this is difficult and the relation becomes very complicated for h.f. so that filter design cannot be based on it with any reliability. Efficient suppression filters, however, need not be complicated circuits and general principles of their design may be given. Some types of suppression filters for noise-propagating systems are discussed.

B. F. KRAUS

OK

TsLIR Min. Elec + Elect Ind. USSR

USSR/Electronics - Shielding

FD-2442

Card 1/1 Pub 90-4/11

Author : Shapiro, D. N., Active Member, VNORIE

Title : Calculations of the effectiveness of shielding chambers

Periodical : Radiotekhnika, 10, 36-47, Apr 55

Abstract : Methods of calculating the dimensions and selecting the materials for fully and partially enclosed shielding chambers (which act as protection from high-frequency electromagnetic fields) are discussed in detail. Nonmagnetic metals with higher conductivity have better shielding properties. At small shield thicknesses and low frequencies steel has greater shielding effectiveness than copper; however, the situation reverses at greater thicknesses and higher frequencies. Permanent openings (windows) in a shielding chamber can be effectively protected by means of waveguide filters in the form of honeycomb gratings. Three references; 2 USSR. Diagrams, charts.

Institution: All-Union Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electric Communications imeni A. S. Popov, (VNORIE)

Submitted : January 3, 1954

Trans. 518813 - 224-0, FTS - 8641/V

SHAPIRO, D.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Using steel cores in noise suppressing chokes. Sbor. trud. Len.elek.inst.
sviaz no.1:35-41 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Radio--Noise)

26205
S/106/60/000/002/006/009
A055/A133

9.4310

AUTHORS: Shapiro, D. N.; Movshovich, M. E.

TITLE: Amplification parameters of transistorized frequency converters.

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyazⁱ, no. 2, 1960, 38 - 44

TEXT: The authors describe an experimental method to measure the y-parameters of transistors operating as frequency converters. A special device was designed permitting direct measuring of g_{11} signal (active component of y_{11} signal), g_{22} if (active component of y_{22if}), g_{11} het (active component of the converter input admittance for the heterodyne-frequency current) and the moduli $|y_{21} \text{ conv}|$ and $|y_{12} \text{ conv}|$ of admittances $y_{21} \text{ conv}$ and $y_{12} \text{ conv}$. The parameters were measured at $f_{if} = 465$ kc and $f_{\text{signal}} = 150 + 1500$ kc. The device permitted to introduce the heterodyne voltage into the emitter circuit and the signal voltage into the base circuit, and vice versa. Conductance g_{11} signal was determined by the magnitude of the transistor input circuit shunting effect on the resonance circuit tuned to frequency f_{signal} , the transistor output circuit being short-circuited and the heterodyne voltage being applied either to the emitter

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Amplification parameters of transistorized

circuit or to the base circuit. Conductance g_{11} _{het} was measured in an analogous manner. Conductance g_{22} _{if} was determined by the transistor output circuit shunting effect on the circuit tuned to f_{if} , the transistor input circuit being short-circuited and the heterodyne voltage being applied either to the emitter circuit or to the base circuit. For measuring $|y_{21 conv}|$, the voltage U_{signal} (at f_{signal}) was applied to the transistor input. The heterodyne voltage acted either in the emitter circuit or in the base circuit. A 100-ohm resistance, across which U_{if} was measured, was connected to the transistor output. Under such conditions:

$$|y_{21 conv}| = \frac{|U_{signal}|}{100 |U_{if}|}.$$

$|y_{12 conv}|$ was measured only with the heterodyne voltage applied to the emitter circuit, the base being (from the point of view of the signal voltage) the input electrode of the triode. Voltage U_{if} was applied to the output terminals of the triode, the base circuit being practically closed to ground (a 27-ohm resistance was inserted into this circuit). Therefore:

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$$|y_{12 \text{ conv}}| = \frac{|U_{\text{signal}}|}{27 |U_{\text{if}}|},$$

where U_{signal} is the signal-frequency voltage drop across the 27-ohm resistance. The authors analyze, in particular, the role played by the parameter $y_{12 \text{ conv}}$ characterizing the feedback from the converter output to the converter input circuit through the transistor. They prove theoretically that, in the first approximation, it is possible to neglect the reverse conversion and to consider $y_{12 \text{ conv}} = 0$. They also prove that, in the practical case of the P6G (P6G)-tricole used in their experiments, $y_{12 \text{ conv}}$ can indeed be neglected. The general results of the measurements lead to the following conclusions: 1) In transistorized frequency-converters, the power amplification factor proves considerably greater when the signal voltage is introduced into the base circuit than when it is introduced into the emitter circuit. In this respect, converters are analogous to amplifiers. 2) The maximum value of the power amplification factor occurs, in converter operation (in the case of "P6G"-transistors), when $U_{\text{het}} \approx (0.2+0.5)v$ and $I_e = (0.2+0.8) \text{ mA}$. 3) At frequencies above f_{if} , the maximum power amplification factor of the tricole in converter operation is greater than in amplifier

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Amplification parameters of transistorized

operation. 4) When U_{het} is introduced into the base circuit, the power drawn from the heterodyne supply proves somewhat smaller than when U_{het} is introduced into the emitter circuit. The obtained results make it possible to judge on the expediency of using a diode frequency converter in transistorized receivers. The maximum power amplification factor of a diode converter and of an if-amplifier stage using "P6G"-transistors must be of the order of 62. Comparing this value with the data obtained for converter operation, the authors conclude that, from the point of view of the amplification properties, the use of the diode converter in the frequency range of 150-1600 kc is not expedient. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1959.

[Abstractor's note: The following subscripts are translated in the text: conv (converter or conversion) stands for np ; signal stands for c ; e (emitter) stands for e ; het (heterodyne) stands for l ; if (intermediate frequency) stands for nu .]

Card 4/4

MOVSHOVICH, M. Ye.; SHAPIRO, D. N.

Use of stabilized transistors in IF amplifier stages. Elektro-sviaz' 14 no.9:36-41 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Transistor amplifiers)

9,2520(1040,1067,1139)

27782

S/106/61/000/008/006/006

A055/A127

AUTHOR: Shapiro, D. N.

TITLE: Stability coefficient of selective amplifiers

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz¹⁵, no. 8, 1961, 71-72

TEXT: No accurate definition having been given, as yet, of the stability coefficient of transistorized selective amplifiers, the author states that this coefficient must be understood, as a measure of the distortion of the resonance characteristic of the amplifier. The aim of the analysis given in the article is to substantiate this assertion. The input admittance (between points 1 - 1) of the amplifier shown in Fig. 1 is:

$$Y_{inp} = Y_{gen} + Y_{11} + \Delta Y_{inp} \quad (1)$$

where

$$\Delta Y_{inp} = \Delta g_{inp} + i \Delta b_{inp} = - (Y_{12} Y_{21}) / (Y_{22} + Y_1)$$

$$Y_{11} = g_{11} + i b_{11}; \quad Y_{12} \quad Y_{21} \quad \text{and} \quad Y_{22} = g_{22} + i b_{22}$$

are the characteristic parameters of the amplifying element. It can be shown

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Stability coefficient of selective amplifiers

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that:

$$\Delta g_{inp} = \frac{|Y_{12} Y_{21}|}{g_{22} (1 + A_2)} \times (\psi, \varphi_2) \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta b_{inp} = \frac{|Y_{12} Y_{21}|}{g_{22} (1 + A_2)} y (\psi, \varphi_2) \quad (3)$$

where:

$$A_2 = g_1/g_{22}; \quad \psi = \arg (Y_{12} Y_{21});$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi_2 = (b_{22} + b_1)/(g_{22} + g_1);$$

$$\times (\psi, \varphi_2) = - \frac{\cos \psi + \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2 \sin \psi}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \varphi_2}; \quad (4)$$

$$y (\psi, \varphi_2) = - \frac{\sin \psi - \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2 \cos \psi}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \varphi_2} \quad (5)$$

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S/106/61/000/008/006/006
A055/Ai2?

Stability coefficient of selective amplifiers

Let us assume that $g_{gen} = \text{const.}$ and $g_1 = \text{const.}$, which is quite admissible in a resonance amplifier. Let us also assume that the characteristic parameters remain constant within a frequency range of the order of several passbands, and that $g_{11} > 0$ and $g_{22} > 0$. $Y_{11} = \text{const.}$ can only occasion a slight shift of the input-circuit tuning frequency, and change the attenuation in this circuit, which can be easily compensated. But the frequency-dependence of b_1 causes the frequency-dependence of Δg_{inp} and Δb_{inp} , which will distort the resonance characteristic and can (if $g_{gen} + g_{11} + \Delta g_{inp} < 0$) provoke self-excitation. The graphical analysis of functions $x(\varphi_2)$ and $y(\varphi_2)$ for two values of ψ reveals what follows: 1) the case of $\psi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ corresponds to tube amplifiers; it is obvious that the distance from self-excitation ($\Delta g_{inp} \max < g_{gen} + g_{11}$) ensures that the distortion of the resonance characteristic will be quite small in this case; 2) in the case $\psi = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\Delta g_{inp} > 0$ at all values of φ_2 ; there will be no self-excitation, but the distortion of the resonance characteristic can prove quite considerable. It is easy to show that, at any value of ψ , the functions $x(\varphi_2)$ and $y(\varphi_2)$ have two extremum values, the difference between these values being:

$$\Delta x = \Delta y = 1. \quad (6)$$

It follows that the peak-to-peak variation (for Δg_{inp} and Δb_{inp}), at all

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 A055/A127

Stability coefficient of selective amplifiers

possible values of ψ and φ_2 will be:

$$\Delta g_p = \Delta b_p = \frac{|Y_{12} Y_{21}|}{g_{22}(1 + A_2)} \quad (7)$$

Ensuring $\Delta g_p \ll g_{\text{gen}} + g_{11}$ means ensuring small distortion of the resonance characteristic and remoteness from self-excitation. The logical consequence of this is to choose for the stability coefficient (whatever the amplifying element) the following expression:

$$K_{st} = 1 - 0.5 \frac{\Delta g_p}{g_{11} + g_{\text{gen}}} = 1 - 0.5 \frac{|Y_{12} Y_{21}|}{g_{11} g_{22} (1 + A_1)(1 + A_2)} \quad (8)$$

where $A_1 = g_{\text{gen}}/g_{11}$. The factor 0.5 was introduced in order to obtain, in the particular case of an electron-tube amplifier ($Y_{12} = -i\omega C_{ga}$, $Y_{21} \approx S$, $g_{11} \approx 0$, $g_{22} \approx 0$, $g_{\text{gen}} = g_1 = \frac{1}{R_e}$), the well-known expression:

$$K_{st} = 1 - 0.5 \omega C_{ga} S R_e^2. \quad (9)$$

The author concludes by saying that formula (8) ought to be accepted as the

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Stability coefficient of selective amplifiers

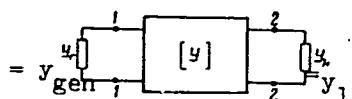
stability criterion of any transistorized selective amplifier. There are 2 figures and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: February 19, 1960

[Abstracter's note: The following subscripts are translated in text and formulae:
1 (load) stands for H; gen (generator) stands for Γ and 2; st (stability)
stands for γ.]

Fig. 1:

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Puc. 1

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SHAPIRO, David Naumovich; KOBZEV, V.V., otv. red.; VEYTSMAN, G.I.,
red.; SHEFER, G.I., tekhn. red.

[Principles of the theory and design of high-frequency
transistor amplifiers] Osnovy teorii i rascheta usilitelei
vysokoi chastoty na tranzistorakh. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat,
1962. 279 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Transistor amplifiers)

SHAPIRO, D.N.

Cause of the discrepancy in the expressions for a stable
amplification coefficient in the work of V.I.Siforov and A.A.
Kolosov. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; radiotekh. 5 no.5:651-654 S-0
'62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Rekomendovano kafedroy radiopriyemnykh ustroystv Leningradskogo
elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi imeni M.A.Bonch-Bruyevicha.
(Amplifiers (Electronics))

SHAF Dc, D, n.

Design of transistorized frequency converters. Elektrosviaz'
no.9:30-37 S '65. (MIRA 12:9)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548320002-6

*CATHERINE, D. H.

"A. N. Lodygin and the Electrification of Flying Machines", Elektrichestvo, No. 11, 1949.
Saratov -cl949-.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548320002-6"

SHIBANOV, M. A., Doctor; SHIBANOV, V. A.; SHIBANOV, V. P., Doctor;
Lomonosov, V. Yu., prof.

Calculus, Operational

Discussion of V. Yu. Lomonosov's article "Operational Calculus and Training in Electrical Engineering." ELEKTRICHESTVO, NO. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

SAPIRO, DAVID NAFTAL'YEVICH

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

315

Sapiro, David Naftal'yevich

Tekhnologiya izgotovleniya aviatcionnogo elektrooborudovaniya
(Technology of Manufacturing Aircraft Electric Equipment)
Moscow, Oborongiz, 1957. 375 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: Ushakov, N. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent; Ed. of Publishing House: Tubanskaya, F. G.;
Tech. Ed.: Zudakin, I. M.; Managing Ed.: Sokolov, A. I.

PURPOSE: The book is intended as a textbook for aviation technical schools. It was written to conform with the approved program and is approved by the Ministry of the Aviation Industry.

Card 1/12

Technology of Manufacturing Aircraft Electric Equipment 315

COVERAGE: The general and theoretical principles of machine building and in particular of electric aviation machinery manufacturing processes are presented in the book. Typical technological processes used in the production of components and in the assembling of units and electrical aviation equipment are described. The program of the course assumes preliminary knowledge of the following subjects: materials, designing, methods of calculating and testing products; tolerances, fittings, and technical measurements; machining metal by cutting; and the economics, organization and planning of production. In addition to references given at the end of the book, the author made use of the leading technical sources, instructions, standards and technical information leaflets of the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aviatsionnoy tekhnologii (NIAT) and of the 10th State Design and Planning Institute (10GPI). Technical descriptions of products and technical and technological records of the design departments and plants of the aviation electrical equipment industry were also utilized. The author thanks

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Technology of Manufacturing Aircraft Electric Equipment

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in particular Ushakov, N.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences of the Moscow Aviation Institute and the members of the Subject Commission of the Moscow Aviation Tekhnikum imeni Godovikov who reviewed the manuscript and made several valuable suggestions on its improvement. He also expresses gratitude to Engineers Belyayev, G.K., Negodyayev, L.N., Nirenberg, G.R., and Malakhova, R.A., for their suggestions as to contents and arrangement of the book. The author mentions Prof. Sokolovskiy, A.P., whom he calls "the founder" of the theory of machine-building technology, and Professors Balakshin, B.S., Kashirin, A.I., Kovan, V.M., Yakhin, A.B., Borodachev, N. A., Gorodetskiy, I.Ye., and D'yachenko, P.Ye., and Engineer Votinov, K.V. These scientists applied scientific principles to the problems of design and analysis of accuracy in manufacturing processes, in continuous operation methods,

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Technology of Manufacturing Aircraft Electric Equipment

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and in automatic control of production. The author briefly describes the development of the aviation electrical equipment industry in Tsarist Russia and in the Soviet Union. The plant imeni Lepse was a pioneer in this field. There, in 1938-1939, the GS type generators and RK type regulator cases were placed in series production. The designers were Goldobenko, A.K., Golgofskiy, F.I., Shevyakov, S.N., and Volgin, V.I. Later, at the same plant, under the supervision of Yengibaryan, A.A., the first serial electrical mechanisms for various uses in aircraft were developed. The classification of technological processes, of products and of assembly details suggested by the author is intended to systematize the presentation of the text. There are 44 Soviet references.

Card 4/12

SAPIRO, David Naftal'yevich, inzh.-elektrik; BARKHATOVA, E., red.;
LUKASHEVICH, V., tekhn.red.

[Electrification of the province] Elektrifikatsiya oblasti.
Saratov, Saratovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 73 p.
(MIRA 13:11)
(Saratov Province--Electrification)

25702-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6016660

SOURCE CODE: UR/0106/65/000/009/0030/0037

AUTHOR: Shapiro, D. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some questions of the planning of transistorized frequency converters

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 9, 1965, 30-37

TOPIC TAGS: frequency converter, transistorized circuit, oscillation

ABSTRACT: An analysis of the main relations of and suggestion of methodology for design of the heterodyne portion of a transistorized frequency convertor with combined heterodyne. A method of fighting parasitic oscillation at frequencies much greater than the operating frequency is discussed. The discussion conducted leads to bases for selection of circuit element parameters, as well as initial current and minimal ac voltage of emitter - base. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 13 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 15Feb65 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.396.622.2: 621.382.3

SHAPIRO, D.S.

Ecological characteristics of flea beetles of the Proval'ye
Steppe. Uch.zap. KGU 33:111-124 '50. (MIRA 11:11)

l. Otdel ekologii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta biologii
Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (direktor - zasluzhennyj
deyatel' nauki prof. A.V. Nagornyy, zaveduyushchiy otdelom - prof.
I.B. Volchanetskiy).
(Proval'ye Steppe--Flea beetles)

SHAPIRO, D.S.

Flea beetles in the forest-steppe regions of Kharkov and Sumy Provinces. Uch.zap. KGU 33:147-172 '50. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Otdel ekologii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta biologii Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.V. Nagornyy, zaveduyushchiy otdelom - prof. L.B. Volchanetskiy).

(Kharkov Province--Flea beetles) (Sumy Province--Flea beetles)

MEDVEDEV, S. I., BOZHKA, M. P., SHAPIRO, D. S.

Insects - Ukraine

Effect of irrigation on the entomofauna in the region of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station and the South Ukrainian Canal. Zool. zhur. 31, No. 3 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952 ~~XXXX~~ 1953, Uncl.

SHAPIRO, D.S.

Flea beetles (Halticinae) of the Mikhaylovskaya Steppe in Sumy
Province. Ent. oboz. 32:219-225 '52. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Kafedra entomologii Khar'kovskogo Gosudarstvennogo universi-
teta im. A.M.Gor'kogo.
(Mikhaylovskaya Steppe--Flea beetles)
(Flea beetles--Mikhaylovskaya Steppe)

SHAPIRO, D.S.

Flea beetles in the construction zone of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station. Zool. zhur. 32 no. 6:1162-1174 N-D '53. (MiRA 6:12)

I. Kafedra entomologii Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.M.Gor'kogo.
(Kakhovka region--Beetles) (Beetles--Kakhovka region)

SHAPIRO, Dora Samoylovna.

Academic degree of Doctor of Biological Sciences, based on her defense, 29 January 1955, in the Council of Khar'kov State University imeni Gor'kiy of her dissertation entitled: "Fauna of Earth Fleas in the Forest-steppe and Steppe Zones of the USSR."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 13, 4 June 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp. 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

SHAPIRO, D.S.

Ecologico-faunistic characteristics of flea beetles in the Black Sea
Preserve. Uch. zap. KGU 84:27-38 '57. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra entomologii Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Black Sea Preserve--Flea beetles)

SHAPIRO, D.S.

A new leaf beetle species (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) from
Kazakhstan. Ent. oboz. 37 no. 2:432-433 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Kadedra entomoligii Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta,
Khar'kov.
(Belkhash region--Leaf beetles)

SHAPIRO, D.S.

Professor S.I. Medvedev's sixtieth birthday. Ent. oboz. 38
(MIRA 13:1)
no.3:702 '59.
(Medvedev, Sergei Ivanovich, 1899-)

DOBROVOL'SKAYA, V.V.; SHAPIRO, D.S.

Some data on the work of a intestinal diagnostic department.
Pediatriia 38 no.1:12-17 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(INTESTINES --DISEASES)

DOBROVOL'SKAYA, V. V., kandmed.nauk; SHAPIRO, D.S.

Work of a intestinal diagnostic ward. Pediatria 38 no.4:12-17
(MIRA 16:7)
Apr '60.

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L 10806-66 EWT(m)/T IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP5027306

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AUTHOR: Belle, Yr. S.; Kostikov, Yu. I.; Shsmov, V. P.; Shapiro, E. L.

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TITLE: Radiometric properties of the large liquid scintillation counter
BZhSS-1 19,65

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 10, no. 10, 1965, 67-73

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation counter, gamma counter, scintillation spec-
trometer, radiation instrument, radiobiologic instrumentation, experi-
ment animal/BZhSS-1 scintillation counter 10

ABSTRACT: The article describes the counter and illustrates it in a
figure. Its 4 dimension and large measuring volume permits consider-
able amplification of the criterion of radiometric quality,
 n^2/n background. It is particularly suitable for measuring low gamma
radiation in experimental animals up to a large rabbit and other objects
of similar size. A procedure for finding the optimal differential
registration channel is given. The instrument has spectrometric semi-

UDC: 612.014.482:621.387.4

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